

XVIII.—*On the Lepidopterous Genus Æmona, with the Description of a new Species.*—By J. WOOD-MASON.

(With Part of Plate VI).

Several years ago, three plain pale-fulvous butterflies of moderate size were forwarded to the Indian Museum by Mr. S. E. Peal of Sibsagar, Assam. All three are of the male sex, and they agree so remarkably closely in size and colour as to have been taken for specimens of one and the same species. On examination, however, I find that, though superficially so similar to one another, they differ in structure and represent two distinct but closely-allied species, one of them being a male (hitherto undescribed) of *Æmona Amathusia*, and the other two, males of an undescribed form belonging to the same genus. For the benefit of naturalists in India to whom the costly works in which they occur are inaccessible, I have extracted the original descriptions of the two described species.

The genus *Æmona* was established by W. C. Hewitson in 1868 for the reception of an insect from Northern India which he had previously described under the name of *Clerome Amathusia*. Hewitson appears to have had some misgivings as to the propriety of this step, but, as will be seen from the following amended diagnosis, the genus is at least as distinct from *Clerome* as this is from *Thaumantis*, or as *Zeuxidia* from *Amathusia*.

Genus ÆMONA, Hewitson.

Head small. *Antennæ* rather short. *Anterior wing* acutely pointed and produced, or sharply angulated, at the apex; its inner margin straight in both sexes, not being lobed at the base in the male as it is in *Clerome* and less distinctly in *Thaumantis*; the costal vein reaching to the end of the fifth seventh of the length of the anterior margin; the subcostal 4-branched, the first branch given off just before the end of the cell, and, after running free for nearly the same distance beyond that point as it originates before it, completely coalescing with the costal, but again becoming free just before this last-named vein turns off to the anterior margin, the three remaining branches free. *Posterior wing* more elongated than, and not quite so rounded as, in *Clerome*; without the pencil of erectile setæ which, in the males of *Clerome* and *Thaumantis*, arises from the wing-membrane of the discoidal cell close to the subcostal vein and lies obliquely across a patch of elevated and crowded scales on the other side of this vein, the male scent-fans, if such are really present in this genus, being situated in a different part of the wing, *viz.*, in the anal region,

where a line of setæ running along the anterior side of the submedian vein ends in a curled whisp which, when at rest, lies in a slight groove or fold of the wing-membrane.

Plain and delicate butterflies of a pale fulvous colour inconspicuously or obsoletely ocellated on the underside.

In the form of the hind-wings and in the position of the male scent-fans *Æmona* agrees with *Xanthotænia*, and in its pointed fore-wings with *Zeuxidia*, *Enispe*, and *Discophora*, but it differs from these and from all the other Indian genera of *Morphinæ* in the relations of the costal and subcostal veins to one another, and in other respects.

(a.) *Fore-wing produced and pointed at apex with its outer margin concave-sinuous.*

1. *ÆMONA AMATHUSIA.* Pl. VI, Figs. 3, 4, ♂.

Clerome Amathusia, Hewitson, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, vol. iv, 1867, p. 566, ♀.

Æmona Amathusia, Id., Exot. Butt. vol. iv, 1868, *Zeux. et Æm.* pl. i, fig. 3—4, ♀.

♀. “UPPERSIDE rufous-brown, the bands of the underside seen through. *Anterior wing* crossed beyond the middle by a band of orange-yellow: the apex dark brown. *Posterior wing* with some arcuate spots near the apex.

“UNDERSIDE rufous, tinted with darker colour. *Both wings* crossed at the middle by a common rufous-brown band: both with a band of minute rufous ocelli some of which are pupilled with white: both with a submarginal band rufous. *Anterior wing* with a pale rufous band near the base and a spot of the same colour at the end of the cell. *Posterior wing* with a dark rufous band near the base.

“EXpanse $3\frac{2}{10}$ inches

“HAB. Northern India.”

The female is only known to me from Hewitson’s description and figures.

♂. Lighter-coloured than the female. UPPERSIDE pale fulvous, the strigæ or bands of the underside showing through. *Anterior wing* darker at the base and at the tip, between which darker parts the colour is very pale yellowish-fulvous. *Posterior wing* of the same shade as the base of the anterior one to within a short distance of the margin, whence it is paler, and with an indistinct submarginal series of arcuate marks extending from the apical to the anal angle. UNDERSIDE uniform pale fulvous; the strigæ as in the female; the ocelli (one, the second and largest, perfect, the remaining five rudimentary) of the posterior wing also as in the female, but in the anterior wing only the one between the first and second median veinlet and faint traces of that between the first median veinlet and the submedian vein are present; the thin submarginal brown line more obviously engrailed than in the female.

Length of anterior wing 1.4; whence expanse = 2.9 inches.

HAB. Naga Hills (*S. E. Peal*). A single specimen.

2. *ÆMONA LENA*.

Æ. lena, Atkinson, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1871, p. 215, pl. xii, fig. 1, ♂.

♂. "UPPERSIDE. *Fore wing* pale brownish grey, crossed by a dark brown band, interrupted by the nervures from before the apex to near the posterior margin at two-thirds of its length from the base, beyond the band darker, with a slightly marked and incomplete submarginal line, before which is a series of five pale lanceolate blotches between the nervures directed towards the outer margin. All the nervures tinged with yellow and more or less dark-bordered. *Hind wing*: anterior portion from base to outer margin pale, posterior portion bright yellow, crossed by a submarginal series of three dark-bordered white blotches, and a fourth fainter blotch between the nervures, forming a short interrupted band from near the apex to the second median nervure. The submedian nervure fringed from its origin to near its extremity with long yellowish hairs, longest and most conspicuous towards its extremity.

"UNDERSIDE. *Both wings* crossed by a dark ferruginous band with sharply defined outer edge from the costa of the fore-wing near the apex to near the extremity of the submedian nervure of the hind-wing, and having a faintly traced submarginal line, before which is a series of blind white-centred ocelli. The cell of the fore-wing crossed near its middle by a curved ferruginous band. *Hind-wing* crossed by a ferruginous band near the base.

"*Antennæ* ferruginous; *palpi* and *legs* tawny yellow.

"Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"HAB. Yunau." Moolai, Upper Tennasserim 3,000—6,000 ft. (*Moore*).

Atkinson does not give the sex of the specimen described and figured by him, but, as the two specimens in the Indian Museum obtained at the same time are males and agree perfectly in size and markings with his figure, he may be presumed to have described a male. In a specimen of the male recently received from the upper Thoungyeen forests, British Burmah, by Captain G. F. L. Marshall, the three white spots on the anterior half of the hind-wing are larger, forming a band divided by the veins.

(β.) *Fore-wing* sharply angulated at the apex with its outer margin arched.

3. *ÆMONA PEALII*. PL. VI, Figs. 5, 6, ♂.

Æ. Pealii, Wood-Mason, Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, July 1880, p. 123.

♂. Closely allied to *Æm. Amathusia*. UPPERSIDE coloured and marked in the same manner, but with the ocelli as well as the strige of

the underside showing through. *Anterior wing* with the apex angulated but not produced, the outer margin arched instead of concave-sinuuous, and the inner angle not so broadly rounded. *Posterior wing* darker-coloured and also paling towards the outer margin, but with the submarginal series of arcuate marks smaller and less distinct. **UNDERSIDE** coloured and marked in much the same manner, but with more perfectly formed and more numerous ocelli; the anterior wing having three (the first between the submedian vein and the first median veinlet, the second the largest and best defined) perfect ocelli and two or three rudimentary ones following them, and the posterior wing, one rudimentary (close to the submedian vein) and six (the first in the same interspace with the rudimentary one, and the second the largest of all) perfect ones; each ocellus dark brown encircled by a very fine line of the colour of the strigæ and pupilled with iridescent silvery-white; the thin submarginal brown line rather more deeply engrailed.

Length of anterior wing 1.35; whence expanse = 2.8 inches.

HAB. Sibsagar, Assam (*S. E. Peal*). Two specimens.



XIX.—*Description of a new Papilio from the Andaman Islands.*—

By J. WOOD-MASON.

(With Part of Plate VI.)

PAPILIO LÆSTRYGONUM, Pl. VI. Figs. 1, 2, ♂.

P. Laestrygonum, Wood-Mason, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, June, 1880, p. 102.

♂. Wings above cretaceous-white, the anterior ones black at the insertion, scarcely tinged with greenish at the base, with five black bands commencing at the anterior margin and cutting the cell, the first basal, extending to the inner margin, the second rather broader, also extending to the inner margin, and emitting a short conical process at the origin of the first median veinlet, the third scarcely broader, extending to the median vein, the fourth narrower, triangular, reaching or all but reaching the median vein, the fifth much the broadest of all, triangular, divided anteriorly into two forks by a curved narrow decreasing and interrupted band of the ground-colour running from the costal vein to the third median veinlet, extending to the inner margin, separated from the black outer marginal band by a band of the ground-colour divided by the black veins and very slightly if at all narrowing from the anterior margin up to the second median veinlet, whence it gradually decreases in width and distinctness to the inner

